the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 105 packages of Pep Stock Medicine at Greenville, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 5, 1935, by the Pep Stock Medicine Co., Inc., from Stratham, Ga., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of sulphur (14.8 percent), Epsom salt, baking soda, charcoal, an iron compound, gentian, nux vomica, fenugreek, and yellow root (Xanthorrhiza).

The article was labeled in part: "Pep Stock Medicine is the only known poultry remedy that will Worm a chicken without individual dosing. * * * Positively preventative of chicken diseases, destroys craw germs and keeps them fit and producing. * * * Pep is a * * * wormer, * * * blood purifier, liver cleanser, and extensively used in extremely sick cases, giving quick relief to puny stock or poultry. * * * Dairy Cows * * * If cow is expected to bring calf, begin dosing three times a week Two Months before calf expected. Wait week after calf birth and give two doses a week for two or three weeks. This replaces the vitality lost to the calf which is so Urgently Needed at this particular time. Do this and you will Never lose a cow at calf birth. For Chills and Congestion * * * according to the severity of the case. For Pneumonia * * *. For Thumps or Hiccoughs * * * according to the severity of the case * * * until relieved. For Founder and Laminitis * * * For Pneumonia and Distemper in Dogs * * * For Garget in Cows * * * For Milk Fever in Cows * * * As a Between Heat Reviver"; (carton) "Specific Remedy * * * For Colic, Colds, Distemper, Pneumonia, Coughs, Laminitis, Founder in horses, Milk Fever and Garget in Cows A great between heat reviver." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the bottle label, "Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906", was misleading since it created the impression that the article had been examined and approved by the Government and that the Government guaranteed that it complied with the law, and for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article.

On November 6, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. Gregg, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25146. Misbranding of Wood's Famous Specific Remedy. U. S. v. 18 Bottles of Wood's Famous Specific Remedy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36472. Sample no. 42499–B.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was represented to conform to the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, but which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling and because of failure to declare the alcohol content.

On October 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 bottles of Wood's Famous Specific Remedy at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 25, 1935, by Chas. R. Wood & Sons, from Lowell, Mass., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol (33 per cent), water, ammonia, and extracts of plant materials including atropine and strychnine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Specific Remedy * * * For Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Pneumonia, Founder, Laminitis in horses. Milk Fever & Garget in cows. * * * For Coughs * * * Brood Sows—Follow same directions as with Dairy Cows, except reduce dosage to one Teaspoonful at a dose per head. Wormy Pigs—After weaning, give one teaspoonful a day six consecutive days. Wait a week and if necessary, repeat. (Dose in slop.) Fattening Hogs—Dose one month before slaughter to eliminate worms, liver boils and to correct all stomach disorders. One Teaspoonful once a day for six days in slop at night feed. See how quickly they fatten by using Pep. Hog Cholera—We do not claim to cure it, but Pep will prevent it to a large extent. Leading Veterinarians use it as a tonic, wormer, and conditioner for Cholera Vaccination."

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of plant material including fenugreek, and inorganic material including sulphur and compounds of iron, aluminum, calcium, carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing upon the packages regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent.

On October 31, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25147. Adulteration and misbranding of Compressed Tablets No. 117 Phenacetin; Syrup No. 17 Hypophosphites Compound; Elixir No. 83 Iron, nacetin; Syrup No. 17 Hypophosphites Compound; Elixir No. 83 Iron, Acetate; Elixir No. 54 Terpin Hydrate and Codeine; Fluid Extract No. 229 Stramonium; and Ointment No. 5 Calomel. U. S. v. C. E. Jamieson & Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $700. (F. & D. no. 31496. Sample nos. 5794–A, 15554–A, 15564–A, 15566–A, 15581–A, 15593–A, 15596–A.)

All these articles differed from the National Formulary standard and all fell below the professed standard. The labels of all bore incorrect statements. The label of one was without a statement that an ingredient, codeine, was a derivative of morphine.

On January 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against C. E. Jamieson & Co., a corporation, Detroit, Mich., alleging shipment by it in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about March 25 and July 26, 1932, from Detroit, Mich., to Cleveland, Ohio, of quantities of Compressed Tablets No. 117 Phenacetin; Syrup No. 17 Hypophosphites Compound; Elixir No. 83 Iron, Quinine & Strychnine; Elixir No. 12 Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate; Elixir No. 54 Terpin Hydrate and Codeine; Fluid Extract No. 229 Stramonium; and Ointment No. 5 Calomel. The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle) "Compressed Tablets No. 117 Phenacetin 5 Grains"; (bottle) "Syrup No. 17 Hypophosphites Compound (Clear) Each fluidounce contains—Calcium Hypophosphite 1 gr. Sodium Hypophosphite ½ gr., Potassium Hypophosphite 1 gr. Ferrous Hypophosphite 1 gr., manganese Hypophosphite 1 gr., Quinine Hypophosphite $\frac{7}{16}$ gr., Strychnine Hypophosphite ⅛ gr. Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4cc.)"; (bottle) "Elixir No. 83 Iron, Quinine & Strychnine N.F. (Strength) Alcohol, 10%. Each fluidounce contains: Tr. Citro-Chloride of Iron, 60 mins: Quinine Hydrochloride, 4 grs.; Strych, Sulphate, 8/100 gr.; Glycerin, q. s. * * *"; (bottle) "1 Pint Elixir No. 12 Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Alcohol 20% Each fluid ounce represents—Buchu 45 gra. Juniper Berries, 12 grains; Potassium Acetate, 16 grains"; (bottle) "1 Pint Elixir No. 54 Terpin Hydrate and Codeine, N. F. Alcohol 40%. Glycerine 20%. Each fluidounce represents—Terpin Hydrate, 8 grains, Codeine Sulphate 1 grain"; (bottle) "16 Fluidounces Fluid Extract No. 229 Stramonium N. F. Datura Stramonium, Lin. Alcohol 50%"; (jar) "1 Pound Ointment No. 5 Calomel Contains 5% Calomel in a hardened petrolatum base."

Adulteration of the Compressed Tablets No. 117 was charged under the allegations that each tablet was represented to contain 5 grains of phenacetin; that each tablet contained not more than 4.55 grains thereof; and that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Adulteration of the Syrup No. 17 Hypophosphites Compound was charged (a) under the allegations that it was sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary; that the said formulary provided that syrup hypophosphites compound should contain not less than 1.106 grams of anhydrous quinine and strychnine per 1,000 cubic centimeters; that the article contained not more than 0.75 gram thereof per said unit; that the article differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said formulary; and that the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof; (b) under the allegations that each fluid ounce of the article was represented to contain seven-sixteenths of a grain of quinine hypophosphite and one-eighth of a grain of strychnine hypophosphite; that each said unit thereof contained less than seven-sixteenths of a grain and less than one-eighth of a grain of those ingredients, respectively; and that the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.